

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Emily Soldene.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixth-and-a-half streets.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

WOODS MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 2 P. M.; closes at 4:30 P. M. LITTLE RIFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

NEW YORK STADIUM THEATRE,
Bowery.—German Opera House.—LES BRIGANDS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Lina Mayr.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.—CHILD AGES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. John T. Raymond.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 314 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Corner Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—RIP VAN WINKLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Jefferson.

ROMAN HIPPODROME,
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon and evening, at 2 and 8.

WALLACE'S THEATRE,
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Boucconit.

NIALO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—WILD CATS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Warm Spring Island.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MAKES AND TAKES, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny Davenport. Mr. Fisher.

ROBINSON HALL,
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

STEVINSON HALL,
Forty-second street.—MACABE'S BEGONE DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ROMEO AND JULIET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Nelson.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Prices in the stock market were firm. Gold advanced to 110½. Money was easy at 3 and 3½ per cent. The bank statement showed an increase in the reserve.

THE FIRE IN THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET last night unhappily resulted in the loss of two lives and severe injuries to a man and woman. It appears that this calamity was due to the fright or ignorance of the spectators.

THE NEW YORK CHEAP TRANSPORTATION Association has deemed it necessary to take into consideration the recent reports of a combination of the principal railroads, and a meeting of its directors was held yesterday. We present the report of the Committee on Railroad Transportation and the resolutions which, after a spirited debate, were adopted.

THE REARREST OF THE Count von Arnim is now attributed to the fact that he intrusted some of the missing documents to his counsel, Dr. Trunkel, who is supposed to have acquainted himself with their contents. Dr. Trunkel refuses to be examined in the matter, on the ground that he holds a privileged position as counsel.

THE TEMPERANCE MEN are strong enough to have given their candidate for Governor seven thousand votes. Temperance is becoming a power in politics. Two years ago the vote was less than two hundred. When the elections become close, as in the past, cold water will play as important a part in politics as the third term.

A COLLISION ON Chesapeake Bay resulted in the sinking of the steamer Louisiana. Fortunately all the passengers were saved, among them, by a curious coincidence, being the members of a naval court martial on their way to Norfolk to investigate the grounding of the steamer Brooklyn. Of the details of the disaster we give a full account, including the statement of the Captain of the Louisiana.

THE McKENNA HOMICIDE.—The rumors and counter rumors, recriminations and angry accusations which have followed the murder of McKenna, should all have been made superfluous by the plain, straightforward action of the law. It is now reported that Coroner Croker and several other persons have been indicted, and this will have the effect of lessening the public indignation. The death of McKenna has been treated as the result of a political quarrel, with which the community has no concern; but public opinion does not in these days tolerate the settlement of personal feuds by pistol fights in the streets of New York. The fact that Mr. Croker is a Coroner entitled him to no more consideration from his official colleagues than if he were merely a private citizen, and as the weight of evidence, whatever its character, at the inquest was against him, his indictment would be one step, at least, toward fixing the responsibility for the crime.

A Religious Excitement in England—Controversy Between Mr. Gladstone and Archbishop Manning.

The London Times, in a recent article upon the elections in America, mentioned a point which attracted our own attention at the time—namely, that the world seemed now to be under the influence of conservative tides. Some years since and the affairs of the nations all ran into radicalism and change. The French Revolution was the beginning of the new order of events. This was in some respects an inspiration of our American Revolution; for, while the French uprising would have taken place sooner or later, the successful attempt of the Americans to found a republic was the direct impelling cause of the revolution in France. Since then we have had periodical movements of the political tides from radicalism to conservatism and back again. The Reign of Terror was followed by Waterloo and the Holy Alliance. Then came the revolution which established Louis Philippe and the English Reform bill agitation, followed by Guizot conservatism and the Tory ideas of Wellington and Peel. Then we rolled back to the revolutionary movements of that year of change, 1848, when socialism began to be a political power; then to the Napoleonic Empire and the rise of Prussia into a first class nation; then back to the national movement in Germany, emancipation in America and the Commune. Then once more the conservative tides which bring the Septennate, Disraeli's Ministry and the astounding democratic victories at the late election.

This shows how the nations of the world are becoming more and more as one family by the advance of science and the diffusion of universal intelligence, and how as members of one family they respond to the same political emotions. We believe in the steady advance of mankind toward peace, freedom and republicanism. But before we come to the ultimate realization of these hopes the tides will come and go with the varying changes of party strife. It is interesting to note, also, the close sympathy between these political movements and religion. Thus Germany, which only yesterday was in a controversy with France, suddenly finds herself in a struggle with the Papacy, and we are taught that in Bismarck's eye it is only a new phase of the old controversy. The first blow at the liberal Ministry of Mr. Gladstone came from the Catholic influence in Parliament, which disdained from his views on education and gave him his first defeat. Mr. Disraeli had only one debate in the last session of Parliament which menaced the harmony of his Cabinet or the influence of his administration—the debate on ritualism, which led to his public censure of Lord Salisbury. And now all England is excited over another religious discussion between Mr. Gladstone, as leader of the liberal party, and Archbishop Manning, the head of the Catholic Church in England. The religious tide has swept from the politics of Germany to the politics of Great Britain.

His Grace the Archbishop addresses the HERALD a letter, explaining his part in this controversy. This letter, in our desire to convey it at once to the public, has been sent by cable from our London office, and is printed this morning. In order that the controversy may be intelligible to our American readers our correspondent sends us also by cable a summary of the manifesto of Mr. Gladstone, to which the Archbishop's letter to the HERALD is a reply, and the opinions of the London press. The chapter thus presented is an important and extraordinary manifestation of the influence of religious questions upon the politics of England. We see how fiercely the tide is sweeping, and that religion is about to play as important a part in English political affairs as in those of Germany. Mr. Gladstone advances the extraordinary and irritating proposition that no one can become a convert to Rome without renouncing his mental and moral freedom, thus directly assailing Lord Ripon, a member of his own Cabinet and recently a convert to Rome. The Vatican, he contends, controls the civil actions of a citizen, and a Catholic must regard his allegiance to the Pope as paramount to his allegiance to the nation. The dogma of infallibility exacts from the Catholic absolute and unquestioning obedience to Rome, not only in Europe, but "even in the United States, where separation between the Church and State is supposed to be complete." The natural sequence of this claim on the part of the Pope must be a renewal of the agitation for the temporal power and consequent jeopardy to the peace of Europe. In other words, Romanism is driving the nations to war, and Mr. Gladstone calls upon Englishmen to remember what sacrifices their fathers made for Protestantism and to be true to religious freedom now.

This is certainly an extraordinary manifesto. Mr. Gladstone has been denounced as a Jesuit in disguise in the heat of political strife, and he certainly destroys that impression. His Holiness the Pope, whose temper does not mellow with advancing years, is said to have become angry and to have publicly stigmatized Mr. Gladstone as "a viper assailing St. Peter." Archbishop Manning comes into the lists. He denies that the Vatican decrees change in any way the civil relations of the citizen to the State. Infallibility had been a doctrine before the act of the Council making it a dogma. That Council did not create a new doctrine, but declared an old truth, and the relation of the Catholic citizen to the State is what it has always been. "Civil obedience," says the Archbishop, "rests on natural law. Revealed truth is the law of God." Consequently the law of God teaches all men that they must, for the good of society, obey civil rulers "in all things which are lawful." The Archbishop thus admits in this reservation the same principle which was so much in vogue during our anti-slavery discussions, and which Seward spoke of as the "higher law." Seward and the anti-slavery statesmen contended that a "higher law"—a law of conscience—compelled them to disobey the Fugitive Slave decrees. Archbishop Manning advances the same principle when he reserves to his Church the right to decide what laws are or are not binding upon the conscience of the Catholic citizen.

This is, as we have said, an extraordinary controversy. The Archbishop evidently writes under deep feeling, for he refers to the forty-five years of his friendship for the great statesman, now for the first time darkened

by a cloud, and fears that Mr. Gladstone's manifesto may wreck the work of his (Gladstone's) career and tarnish an illustrious name. It is one of those controversies which can have no end, and which Mr. Gladstone would have been wise, perhaps, to have ignored. The pretensions of churches and church rulers, resting, as they do, upon a belief in the heavenly origin of religion, and the direct overruling Providence of God over the affairs of men, are frequently in antagonism to the decrees of Commonwealths. We have them in the United States. Many of our churches advance doctrines which might directly conflict with the citizen's duty to the State. But they rarely, if ever, assume a practical shape, because the tendency of human nature is to regard religion as a sentiment and to make it subordinate to the duty of citizenship. No American statesman cares whether Roman Catholics in America accept or reject the dogma of Papal infallibility. They may feel that if the Pope chooses to regard himself as infallible he has a perfect right to do so, and to find as many as he can to agree with him. So with any other person. There is no reason why every clergyman in New York may not advance the doctrine of personal infallibility. We are not concerned about the assumption, because it is, after all, a sentiment, a faith like a belief in the sacraments and effectual calling and the communion of the saints. If the Pope or any other religious ruler were to declare in his infallible wisdom that a citizen should not pay taxes, or that he should take up arms against the country, his mandate would be disregarded, if not by the citizen from a sense of patriotism, then by the violent and summary process of law. We practically adjust the relations between conscience and allegiance. We have never yet found them conflict. If they ever should conflict the power of the State would be asserted as firmly as it is by Bismarck.

There should be no such conflict, and we believe there is no real ground for it, either in Germany or England. Mr. Gladstone's fear that the Pope is about to drag Europe into a war seems to be baseless, and is probably intended for political effect upon the minds of Englishmen. A religious war would be the most dreadful of all calamities. Archbishop Manning only asserts what has been the teaching of the Roman Church since St. Peter, and what every clergyman in New York will reiterate, so far as his own creed is concerned, that the law of conscience is paramount to any other law. Practically, however, the claim has no value, and for Mr. Gladstone to present it now as a new assumption of power on the part of the Roman Church is to create a danger that has no life and need never exist under a free and wise government.

The New Mayor and the Municipal Government.

Mayor Wickham took an early opportunity after election to proclaim his intention to govern the city independently according to the best of his ability, and to be "nobody's man." The declaration was the more significant inasmuch as one of the Tammany Johns had laid claim to Mr. Wickham in the nominating convention as "my candidate," and the impression prevailed that the power behind the throne rather than the power on the throne would control the city government during the next two years. The new Mayor could not have better satisfied the people of New York than by this timely announcement of independence, and as Mr. Wickham is a practical business man and bears a good reputation for integrity, his fellow citizens will give him credit for meaning just what he says. Indeed, the lesson of the election must teach him the prudence of refusing to make the interests of the city subservient to the interests of any man or set of men in his appointments or in his official policy. The candidate of one of the Tammany Johns was defeated by ten thousand majority in a city which gave a democratic majority of about forty-three thousand—a rebuke administered by more than thirty thousand democratic voters. The same result might have followed a union on a popular opposition candidate for Mayor, and perhaps Mr. Wickham owes it to the respectability of his own character and to a latent belief in his independence that such a combination was not made. He is young in political life, and it will not be well to disappoint public expectation on his first trial.

There ought to be changes in the municipal departments. The failure of Mr. Havemeyer's administration is proverbial, and that failure is due to the character of his appointments. If Mr. Wickham will act toward the citizens as he would act in his own private business, and will place at the head of the departments men of character, capacity and intelligent liberality, without regard to the political aspirations who will clamor for office, or to the leaders who will want to use the appointments to increase their own power, the most sweeping changes he can make will meet with public approval. But, if he should be an instrument in the hands of political managers, or should imitate Mayor Havemeyer by displacing one set of official harpies by another, he will forfeit the confidence of the people and leave behind him a reputation worse than that of his predecessor. With the consent of the Governor he will have the power to remove any heads of departments, for he is the sole judge of what constitutes a "cause" for removal. The people want a change. They want to see the management of the city finances in competent hands; the streets put into decent condition; the police made as good a force as it was under the Metropolitan Board; the public charities and the Fire Department rescued from their present managers; the uptown improvements dragged from the mire of stagnation in which they have been sunk for the past three years. This is the work they expect Mayor Wickham to perform through respectable and independent appointments in the several municipal departments. He has the choice between satisfying the reasonable demands of the people or becoming a mere partisan tool in the hands of men who will use him as their "candidate" as long as they have need of him, and then cast him out and cart him off to the political junk shop.

MR. GLENDENNING'S DEFENCE.—The Rev. Mr. Glendenning's defence rests entirely upon charges of the gravest nature against poor Mary Pomeroy. In his examination before the Presbytery he stated that she had confessed to him her improper intimacy with several persons and announced that he was willing

to give their names. This assertion caused the wildest excitement in the church, and the exclusion of the audience was the result. Mr. Glendenning will, we presume, be asked to give the names of these persons at the meeting the Presbytery will hold to-morrow, and a new element will thus be introduced into the case. The indignation against Mr. Glendenning is principally caused by the belief in the innocence of Miss Pomeroy, and if these startling accusations against her are sustained the question of his frailty will become of minor importance. If he cannot sustain them the attempt to prove her to have been as bad as a strumpet will recoil with terrific effect upon his own head.

Sunday Amusements in New York.
The moral questions which are involved in Sunday amusements receive full consideration to-day from a large number of our correspondents, clergymen, actors and laymen, who are between the two extreme classes. The exact degree in which worldly or material enjoyment on Sunday is consonant with religious duty and respect for the sacred day is the point in dispute. All enjoyment of the kind is certainly no longer proscribed, and, of late years, professing Christians allow themselves a latitude which would have shocked their pious grandparents. A church member may stroll on the Boulevard or drive in the Park or sail on the rivers, read novels or write novels on Sunday without forfeiting his position. Even the clergyman who preaches a good sermon enjoys a good dinner and a fine cigar afterward. The problem to be solved is where the line is to be drawn, beyond which indulgence in amusements becomes an offence to religion or morality. Personally every one must draw this line according to his own conscience, but when we come to public amusements society is profoundly interested in the question, and the opinions of representative men should be thoughtfully and impartially studied.

The practical question of Sunday amusements in our large cities, and especially at present in New York, concerns theatres and the opera. Last Sunday seven musical or dramatic entertainments were given in this city under the title of "grand sacred concerts." Others are announced for to-day. So we are really asked to decide whether theatres, opera houses, concert rooms, &c., shall be open on Sunday here, just as they are in New Orleans or in many European cities. Any light that can be thrown upon the propriety and morality of such entertainments on the seventh day of rest will be welcomed, and we therefore present to-day the opinions of many distinguished divines, managers and actors. Among these will be found a letter from the Rev. George H. Hepworth, written in excellent taste and moderation, and valuable communications from Dr. Porteous and Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, together with opinions of a very decided character from Archbishop McCloskey, Dr. Rynland and others. The Rev. Mr. Frothingham is the only clergyman who boldly advocates Sunday evening concerts, and thinks that "when a man has been to church once on Sunday he has been enough." Among the contributions of actors and managers we give the speech of Mr. E. L. Davenport at the Brooklyn Theatre in reply to the Rev. Mr. Talmage, a clergyman who attacks theatres as being immoral institutions on secular days as well as on the Sabbath. Mr. Strakosch pays his respects to the Rev. Dr. McGlynn in reference to the production of Verdi's new mass, and several correspondents of the dramatic profession earnestly defend its interests. This large array of intelligent opinions, so opposite and irreconcilable, affords an interesting and, we believe, an improving study to all who would understand the new elements which are upheaving American society.

The Pastors' Topics To-Day.

Faith is the most important faculty in man, without which he could not live in peace with his fellow men any more than with his God. There are different kinds of faith, but unless it be to war against sin and evil habits we know not what "fighting faith" is good for; but Dr. Deems will, doubtless, explain all about it this morning. It was the power of faith and prayer that caused the King Abasurus to spend one sleepless night, the results of which the Jewish people throughout the world commemorate annually, and concerning which Mr. Pendleton will speak this evening. It was faith that unveiled God, not only to the ancient patriarchs, but to the dying thief, in answer to prayer, about whom Mr. Hawthorne will speak to-day. It was faith that impelled the patriarch Noah to build the ship that carried the world's inhabitants—emblem of the Gospel-ship that carries the inhabitants of the world of bliss thither, about which Mr. Boole will speak; and it is faith that makes the life that is now worthy of our regard, and the life that is to come, concerning which Dr. Thompson will speak, a reality to the pious soul. Faith puts a man on the safe side, as Mr. Sweetser will demonstrate, and shows him his rights and his duties toward God and toward all men; it helps men to love their neighbors, because they have confidence in them, as, no doubt, Mr. Terry will demonstrate, and it sets up God and His attributes as the model of perfection for humanity to copy, as Mr. Hitchcock will show.

A hard winter is probably before us, and anything that will tend to inspire and encourage people should be welcome in view of the months to come. Mr. Kennard has a few hopeful words, which he will utter thereon. He will also show the majesty of the character that can say "No" to temptation, however gilded and specious it may appear to the eye or the mind. "The Prodigal's Return" is still able to do its share in persuading prodigals of to-day to return, and will be so used by Mr. Merritt. Dr. Ganss will strike the note to the heavenly host who turns their harps anew for every prodigal's return and make the upper regions ring with the melody of heaven. The example of Dorcas and her memorial work has led hundreds and thousands of her sex in the Christian Church to do likewise, and the seed of the good woman has multiplied in every land; and yet there is work and to spare for all of her name and kind could they be multiplied a thousand-fold more. There will be work for Dorcas in this city between this and the 1st of April, and we dare say Mr. MacArthur will stimulate his people to noble deeds and almsgiving in this direction to-day.

The Religious Press on the Elections.

The smoke of the election battle having cleared off the religious press now review the lists of killed and wounded and take account of the gains and losses of the victors and the vanquished. This is the uppermost topic in their columns this week. The Independent thinks the defeat of the republican party now is as overwhelming as was its triumph two years ago in this State. And the power that has done this, it thinks, can elect a President. It says that it would not be an over-statement of its magnitude to call this reversion a general hurricane in politics. The change is not due to any inherent strength in the democracy, but to the indifference or the designed rebuke of their own party by republicans. If the republican leaders appreciate this fact and act accordingly they will repair all the damages of this election. The Christian Union discusses a few great questions which seem to be involved in this election. One cause of the defeat of the republican party, it thinks, is the general industrial discontent, which would be fatal to any party in power. Another is the loss of esprit de corps in the republican ranks through long continued power and hopeful expectation of control, which have produced ambitious jealousies and quarrellings and consequent weakness in the party. Third, the disturbed monetary condition of the country. Fourth, the substitution of policy for principles in the government and mind of the nation, and the discussion of a third term—though this last point, the Union thinks, did not weigh very much with the people. The Union indicates the policy, based on these causes, which shall prolong its power in the country. The Christian at Work gives three cheers for the successful candidates and three more for the defeated ones, and administers a pain extractor to the latter by reminding them that the successful candidates have now care, anxiety, hard work, temptations to worldliness and additional temptations to dissipation, all of which the defeated ones have escaped.

The Baptist Weekly says the causes of the defeat of the republican party are numerous, not the least of which was the President's silence in regard to the third term; the Crédit Mobilier and Sanborn scandals, together with temperance, monetary and industrial questions, which entered more largely into the canvass in cities. The Liberal Christian says it is not in all respects quite clear what the people intend to do about the revolution in politics. The result has astonished alike those who lost and those who won. Among its most prominent indications are the death of King Caucus, the refusal of intelligent, thinking voters to be controlled by results of a caucus, in which fair play had no place, and their refusal also to permit the policy of the country to be declared for them by a set of government officials moved as puppets by intrigues behind the screen. The Methodist thinks that so sweeping a revolution as this is matched only by that by which the whig party was destroyed in 1852, and by that by which Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860. The causes ascribed by the Methodist for the downfall of the republican party are similar to those already given by the Christian Union. The Christian Leader says it is difficult to find a man of good sense even among those who voted for Governor Dix who is in anywise sore over the defeat of the republican party. This, the Leader remarks, is a remarkable state of affairs; and yet "what it means is as plain as the headline of an administration organ"—a pertinent way of putting it. It means that the republican party, as a party, has been ruined by success. It is not dead, nevertheless, though its principles are lying about somewhere. The Evangelist contents itself with a valedictory compliment to the outgoing Governor and a salutatory to the incoming one, whose political crochets are the only thing it fears. His integrity and political sagacity are above suspicion, and no doubt is entertained, except on this score, that he will make an excellent Governor. The Freeman's Journal calls it a political earthquake, an overturn—revolution is no name for it—and says there has been nothing like it since 1852. It is not the result of any platform, plan, party or combination intending such a result. The Tablet discusses the philosophy of the elections and believes there is no more indubitable demonstration that Know-Nothingism is dead; but the Tablet wants the Otten-dorfer-Havemeyer party completely ousted and the Americans and Irish more thoroughly united. The Chicago Interior is pleased with the activity which has produced this political change in the country, because it indicates a healthy life, whereas stagnation means corruption and death. Our remaining exchanges discuss a variety of topics of more or less denominational or party interest, but none of equal importance to this.

School Teachers' Salaries.

The members of the Board of Education announce their intention to reduce the salaries of the regular teachers in the public schools, to meet the reduction in their appropriation made by the Board of Apportionment. There is no reason why they should do any such unwise and unpopular act. They can save more than the sum deducted from their estimate by discontinuing the services of all special "professors" of German, French, music, &c. The common school system does not contemplate instruction in these fancy branches of education, and the special teachers, who are generally protégés of the Commissioners, are paid at a rate of compensation largely in excess of that awarded to the legitimate teachers. Let the Board of Education abolish these agreeable little sinecures and there will be no necessity to reduce the teachers' salaries a single dollar. When the appropriation of the Charities and Correction Department was cut down this year we were threatened with the closing of some of the institutions. They remained in operation, however, and the close of the year finds the department with a handsome surplus. The threat of the Board of Education is no doubt intended to have its effect on the Aldermen, who now have the city estimates under consideration. The Aldermen should take the hint, and by resolution direct the discontinuance of these special fancy teachers in the public schools.

THE NEW COMPLICATIONS IN ARKANSAS, in reference to the constitutionality of the new State constitution and the eligibility of the recently elected Governor, threaten another

reign of strife and confusion in the State and another settlement by the intervention of the President with another proclamation. Already an appeal has been addressed to him against the recognition of the Governor elect; but our special despatches inform us that he recognizes the extreme difficulty of dealing justly with these intestine State quarrels, and has given the Attorney General instructions to "fence" the issue until the meeting of Congress. If the adherents of Baxter's Lieutenant Governor insist on placing him at the head of affairs a conflict cannot be avoided, and it will then be impossible for the President to withhold federal aid for the prevention of further bloodshed over the miserable squabble maintained by the politicians of Arkansas.

The Removal of the Commissioners of Accounts.

Poor Mr. Havemeyer seems determined not to die in peace. The people disposed of him quietly enough, and have been willing that he should pass out of sight as calmly as a dissolving view and be forgotten. But the restless old gentleman will not have it so. Like the tailor's wife, he insists on creating a disturbance and having the last word. Fortunately for the people he is within seven weeks of the close of his official life. It might be supposed that he would be anxious to make amends for his former vagaries so far as the brief time left would permit, and, at least, avoid any further scandals. His removal of the Commissioners of Accounts dissipates that idea. Messrs. Howe and Bowland are among the very few of poor Mr. Havemeyer's appointees who have discharged their public duties honestly and efficiently. In their investigations of the departments they have acted with independence. They have exposed the looseness of the Finance Department, the corruption of the Department of Charities and Correction, and had recently concluded an investigation of the Fire Department not very creditable, it is said, to its management. They had just commenced an official examination of the Parks and Dock Departments and of the Chamberlain's securities, when their work was stopped by their removal.

Poor Mr. Havemeyer may have simply indulged in one of his customary pranks in making a change in this Commission at the present time, or there may be a reason for the removal in which the taxpayers have an interest. As the latter idea seems to prevail, Tax Commissioner Wheeler, who is ex officio at the head of the Commission, will be held responsible for its future action. It is his duty now to personally superintend the work in which his late associates were engaged at the time of their removal.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Francis D. Moulton, the "Mutual Friend," is visiting Richmond, Va.

If the girls want Mr. Tilden to marry why don't they propose to him?

Mme. Camilla Uro is among the latest arrivals at the Union Square Hotel.

Miss Braddon's novels are translated into congalental French by M. Bernard Perone.

Major Closs, of the British Army, has gone into close quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A new history of the county of Cork has been written by a Miss Cusack, and will soon appear.

Molke went to his country home for a period of rest, but was suddenly recalled to Berlin. What for?

Secretary Bristol arrived in this city yesterday morning from Washington and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Richard Potter, President of the Grand Truck Railway of Canada, has apartments at the Brevoort House.

"Tidal Wave" is the subject now referred to when anybody uses the initials "T. W.," which are famous letters in politics.

Lieutenant Colonel Washington L. Elliott and Major Oliver D. Greene, United States Army, are registered at the Sturtevant House.

A new book on "The Civil Law of France to the Present Time" has been written by Mr. D. M. Ald, an English barrister, and will soon be published.

Mr. David Chadwick, a member of the British Parliament, returned to this city from San Francisco yesterday and took up his residence at the Brevoort House.

The election for Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh was held yesterday and resulted in the choice of the Earl of Derry, who received 771 votes, against 583 given for Right Hon. Lyon Playfair.

There is published at Barcelona, Spain, a republican comic paper entitled *Lo Pícaro*, which is full of caricatures of men and events. It made great fun of King Amadeus during his brief occupancy of the Spanish throne.

An American firm having advertised for sale a book entitled "Paths of Life," purporting to be written by Princess Alice, of England, it is denied on authority in London that she wrote any book or is engaged in writing any.

Among the distinguished arrivals in Washington yesterday were Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, and H. A. P. Carter, Special Commissioner. Their business is stated to be the negotiation of a treaty with the United States.

Five hogheads, containing forty-five saddles, were at Bayonne the other day, on their way from Germany to Spain, sold by Germans to the Carlists. They bore, however, the mark of the French government factory and were of French make; but the Germans got them at Metz, so their title is regarded as good.

The late Dr. Granville, whose autobiography has just appeared in London, was a sort of Gil Blas among doctors. He wandered all over Europe, led a gay and varied life, traversed half the seas of the world as a naval surgeon, and wrote half a dozen books on the spas and watering places, dying at the age of ninety.

Twenty barrels entered as "salt meat" and "Australian beef" were seized at Portsmouth, England, October 25, and in each barrel was found the corpse of a full grown negro. They reached England from the United States and were intended for dissection in London; but who sent them and where did the sender get them?

The main feature of a new plan, on trial in the British Navy, for raising sunken ships are closing hermetically the hatches and all openings in the upper parts and pumping down air. The air thus introduced rises toward the under side of the deck, and, not being able to escape, presses the water down and out through the holes made in the ship's bottom. The vessel by this means will be rendered buoyant and rise to the surface.

If Beecher is tried on Tilton's suit with Moulton as a witness the case is strong against Beecher; but if Miss Proctor's case against Moulton should come on first the chances from the necessary difficulties are against Moulton, and if he is beaten there it will greatly weaken his evidence in the other case. Hence Beecher's counsel wish to delay their case that the other may be tried first. For this reason they will push their demand for a bill of particulars from court to court, up to the last resort.

In 1791 a company of the Paris National Guard, who called themselves the conquerors of the Bastille, formally presented themselves to the Dauphin, the mythical Louis XVII., a set of domineers, made out of a dark colored stout and marble taken from the debris of the famous prison. Louis played with them, Napoleon played with them and even Louis XVII., had them in his possession. These domineers survived many stormy times, but they disappeared when the Communists burned the Tuilleries. Are they in the ruins, or were they taken before the day?